

17. The Primary Prevention of Environmental Diseases Through Film on the Knowledge and Attitude of Elementary School Students in the Isolated Area Indonesia

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The Primary Prevention of Environmental Diseases Through Film on the Knowledge and Attitude of Elementary School Students in the Isolated Area, Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to determine the effectiveness of a film as the media of The Community Lead Total Sanitation on the elementary students as primary prevention of environmental disease in isolated area. This was a quantitative study with quasy experimental. The sample was 55 students of elementary school students in Sepuk Laut village in West Kalimantan. Two-sample t-test was used to analyze the effectiveness of intervention. Film as the media was effective to increase the knowledge and attitude of elementary school students to promote their personal hygiene. It could be used as primary prevention of the environmental disease.

Keywords : Attitude, film, knowledge, primary prevention

Introduction

Indonesia faces enormous challenges issues related to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. The challenge of sanitations development in Indonesia is a cultural and social problems and behavior of people accustomed to defecate in any place, especially to the water that is also used for washing, bathing and other hygienic needs. The study of Basic Human Services in Indonesia which showed that hand washing is still low, among others, washing hands after defecation only 12%, before eating 14%, before feeding the baby only 7%, and 6% before preparing food. The study also showed that the behavior of the management of drinking water as much as 99.2% of households boil water for drinking water, but 47.5% of water still contain Escherichia coli. The poor condition of sanitation is one of the causes of deaths of children under 3 years as much as 19% or approximately 100,000 children die from diarrhea each year and economic losses estimated at 2.3% of Gross Domestic Product [1].

West Kalimantan is one of the provinces in Indonesia are still many problems related to environmental sanitation. Most areas in West Kalimantan into the category of isolated and underdeveloped. The village Sepok sea is one of the villages in the districts of Sungai Kubu Raya snapper which include isolated regions. Environmental-based health problems that often found in the area are, diarrhea, dysentery, worm infection, dengue fever (DHF). Therefore, it needs an appropriate health promotion efforts, so as increases the health status and socio-economic communities. The conditions in the Sepok village still very concerned, people are still doing Shower Wash Defecate (SWD) in the river, and still lack of awareness about environmental sanitation and health.

Educational Institution have a strategic role for health promotion efforts. One of the efforts is by giving the "School Sanitation" program, which aims to improve school attention in sanitation concerns, and to increase clean and health behaviour. The School Sanitation aims to educate young generation about the importance of sanitation. It encourages the parents of students to build a helathy latrines because of the healthy home hygiene education in schools.

Children are the next generation of the nation that have the big influence in their family Life.

Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach and a new paradigm of sanitation development in Indonesia that promote community empowerment and behavior change. The results of the study stage I showed that the determinant factor of environment-based diseases are knowledge (p value = 0.000), attitude (p value = 0.000), the practice of Hygiene and Healthy Behaviour (HHB) (p value = 0.005), and latrine ownership (p value = 0.000). Knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Hygiene and Healthy Behaviour (HHB) are protective factors that can prevent environmentally based disease incidence (OR <1). Based on these results the favorite media by elementary school children is a short video (movie). Children are the future generation who are potential triggers for implementing CLTS.

The purpose of this study is functioned as an interventions at community health promotion STBM school children as primary prevention against disease-based environmental sanitation in isolated areas of West Kalimantan through the short films.

Method

This study was an quasy experimental to assess the effectiveness of the health promotion model. The short films was used as the media. The total samples were 55 students elementary school in isolated areas.

Results and Discussion

This research was conducted in primary school in the village of Sepuk laut, in Kubu Raya district. The location of this research is one of area isolated because it is surrounded by rivers and oceans, resulting in limited availability of information and media, including health information. Sepuk Laut village has only one elementary and secondary schools (One Roof School), took place the morning of school for elementary school children and junior high school children.

The people's livelihood in the Sepuk Laut village is the fishermen, who rely on the sea as a source of livelihood. In addition to fishing, there are also people who work as traders and gardening. Public education in the Sepuk Laut village mostly junior high school, and only a small portion of the high school to continue their education. This is due to the unavailability of high school education facilities in the village, so it must have crossed to other village.

Characteristics of Respondents Research Most of the respondents are male (60%) with the largest proportion of respondents age was 12 years (36.4%), and the lowest was 14 years (3.6%). The effectiveness of the short films Health education and healthy hygienic behavior for elementary school children using the medium of short films. Indicators measured in this study is the knowledge and attitude of elementary school children about healthy hygienic behavior. Results of knowledge before and after the intervention through short film can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Mean difference of knowledge before and after health education

Variabel	Mean	Standard deviation	<i>p value</i>
Knowledge			
Before	7,53	1,904	0,035
After	7,91	1,767	
Attitude			
Before	6,22	1,548	0,004
After	6,78	1,595	

The table showed that an increase in the mean score of knowledge before and after health education with media comics and short films, that is equal to 0.38. To determine the increase in knowledge score significant or not, then used a paired t test (normal data distribution). Results obtained by paired t-test p value of 0.035 (less than 0.05), so it can be concluded that a significant increase in the knowledge score. In other words, health education with media comics and short films are effective against elementary students increased knowledge of Hygiene and Healthy Behaviour (HHB).

In addition to knowledge, the above table shows also an increase scores attitudes before and after health education with media short films, namely by 0.56. To determine the attitude scores increase significantly or not, then used a paired t test (normal data distribution). Results obtained by ³paired t-test p-value of 0.004 (less than 0.05), so it can be concluded that enhancement scores attitudes before and after health education with media comics and short films significantly. In other words, health education by using comics and short films effectively to increase elementary students' attitudes about healthy behavior.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of health education through the medium of short films to improve the knowledge and attitudes of elementary school children in a clean and healthy living behaviors, they as an agent of change health behaviors in a family environment. The results of this study indicate that the medium of short films are effective in improving knowledge and attitudes about the behavior of clean and healthy life (HHB) for elementary school children in isolated areas, particularly in West Kalimantan, Sepuk laut Village (p value less than 0.05).

Changes in knowledge and attitudes about Hygiene and Healthy Behaviour (HHB) will have an impact on behavior in applying these HHB. Health education with audio-visual media have given positive changes in knowledge and attitudes. This is because the audio-visual media (short film) is more attractive because it combines audio and visual, so that messages that are more easily given and understood by children. According to Piaget, elementary school age children begin to think real, so giving health education through comics and short films more easily absorbed by them [2].

Atikah and Eni (2012) in his research stating that the behavior of ²clean and healthy is a ²set of behaviors on the basis of consciousness as a result of learning that they've got can help themselves in the field of health and play an active role in creating public health [3]. In line with this study, elementary school children who receive health education through the medium of

comics and short films are effective in improving knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of healthy and clean living their day-to-day. Thus, it is expected by HHB applied elementary school children in school can reduce the incidence of environment-linked diseases that frequently occur in isolated areas, especially the Sepuk Laut Village, such as intestinal worms, diarrhea, and so forth. Similarly, health promotion with audio-visual media significantly in improving the knowledge and attitudes of students [4].

The formation of a clean and healthy life behavior is influenced by many factors, among others: knowledge, education, beliefs, attitudes, culture, and people who are considered as a guide / reference. Others are considered important may come from someone who is competent in the field of health, so that students who are given health education easier to trust the information given (health education). The information obtained can accurately increase the knowledge of a person, so it can affect behavior that will be formed by students [5].

In line with research conducted by Cahyani, shows that there are influences on health promotion HHB indicated by the results of the analysis of **paired t test p-value less than 0.05** for the knowledge, attitudes and Hygiene and Healthy Behaviour (HHB) [6].

4
The development of an educational cartoon to Prevent worm infections in chinese school children aware that FGD and questionnaire results of testing visual media cartoon showed that school children easily understand key messages, with questions about the risks of infection and symptoms of worm infection. Question answered correctly by children was 82% (CI = 78-87). Feedback implementation cartoon media in health education of the children responded positively and succeed [7-8].

Media (Comic and Film) is ability to recognize the dangers amount both the preschool and primary school students increase significantly after the training activity [9]. Film was used to propose ways of Promoting Healty living ideas to older youth. The film developed the capacity and skill of the individual participants and the organizations involved their social and cultural

connections, and sought to influence community [10].

Provision of information about the behavior of clean and healthy media short films is a learning process to develop a true understanding and a positive attitude towards health. After health education students can apply clean and healthy life behavior correctly. Health education is one of the efforts in order to enhance students' knowledge and attitudes about the behavior of clean and healthy living. This is not apart from empirically supporting factors, among others, the LCD to rotate the screen and short films, the rooms were adequate.

Limitation

This research focusses on the adolescence information, motivation, and skill to refuse or delay to do the premarital sex among adolescence through quantitative and self-reported measurement. The further research is needed to describe more about information, motivation, and skill through qualitative method to get more data. Besides, it is also needed to involve the parents'role to make IMB model being consistent and continued primary prevention on adolescence premarital sex.

Conclusion

Short films Media are effective in improving knowledge and attitudes about HHB in isolated areas, especially elementary school children in the Sepuk Laut village.

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